THE LATE WHIG PARTY.

Dear Six—I have received your letter, and expression of other sources entitled to respect, asking an expression of any opinion in regard to the pair to the formation of anding the west Northern sections basis.

You are aware that I have withdrawn from the areas of palitics, insteading to peas my days in the more gainal occupations of rural life. Tell its seems due to you, and to my own account to the pair of the present conjuncture would argue an indifference to the national weighter which if on the letter with the work of the conjuncture would argue an indifference to the national weighter. Sincerely coinciding in the views you have advanced, honor and propriety domain that I should accompatible with the allegiance which would be incompatible with the allegiance which would be incompatible with the allegiance which would be incompatible with the subject of the white party, in my estimation they are as valuable and important as ever. They are endeared to me by thershade recollections, and by years of honest effort in their defence; they still have the sanction of my claibrants judgment.

History will aftest that the objects of the white party in the observance of justice in our foreign relation; to guard against executive abuses and encreachments, and to promote the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the country by a wise exercise of the legislative of the people as the only legitimate objects of political effectives and the subject of the people as the only legitimate objects of political effectives and of the continual recurrence and cardinal principles, which will be off continual recurrence and application in the administration of government, in every phase of our national progress. He will be a subject to the subject of the subject of the people as the only legitimate objects for which would be continual recurrence and application in the administration of government, the weight proposed to any other progression of the subject of the people of the feed of the product of the subject of the progr

tional plan for ameliorating his condition. But we are hardly called upon to forego all other considerations and make him the exclusive object of our real and solicitude. In the first place, our power over the subject is confined to very narrow limits. Each State must regulate and control the political status of its colored population. It is the undoubted right of every State to decide the question for itself, independent of external interference, it all the people of the free States should join the abolitionista, they would not have the power to liberate a slave. In all its essential proportions slavery as it exists would remain untouched. In our own State we have conferred a certain degree of freedom upon the colored race. But when shall they be permitted to vote, to hold office, and to participate in the blessings of social and political equality? Until this question is solved, it becomes us to exercise some charity toward the clissus of other States where the African element constitutes one-fourth or more of the whole population. It appears to me that our political action should be directed to subjects over which we have some effective control, instead of wasting our energies on questions which the constitution of the country has placed beyond our reach. We may skirmish near the outgots, but when slavery is abolished it must be done by the people in the slaveholding States. Whether they will be converted to juster views of duty and humanity by particing clamor, harsh repreaches, and constant blasts of fury from the North, is an inquiry which appeals to the cansier of overy hones; philanthropist.

It is contended, however, that the repeal of the Missouri compromise not only justifies but demands a dissolation of mational parties, and the formation of a Northera people who as set in a subscriber a party. We must admit that this feeling is natural, for the provocation was great. But in discharging our public responsibilities, as in the personal and social relations of its, modern and administration of the Miss

that a majority of her people intend to uphold the lawless doings of the Missouri bordecers.

Instead of yielding to the demands of these invaders,
it was also sent duty of the government to repress their
outrages, and protect the people of the Territory in the
exercise of their lawful rights. Until law and order are
established, the proceedings in Kanass must be defined
of no legal or moral force. In the sequel, the permanent
outlets must prevail in organizing the new State, and
mouthing the constitution. We are assured that there is
now an actual majority in favor of a free State, and that
their shrength is steadily lacreasing. Their final action
will not decond upon new party organizations in the
Norths. The proposed sectional movement is not in my
ornion a lagrificate or effectual remedy for the evils that
have been let loose spon the country by an infatuated
Congress and a desperate executive. It is not necessary,
for as parties stand, New York has sent an entire deleminimal of Congress in favor of restoring the Missouri compromise, and spiedged to hold the administration to a

produce occasion to the delinquencies. The advocates of
hand with the aboutionists must assume either that the
lien table be temporary or that strife helmone the clapse before she can recover from the severe shock that has prostrated her.

In Norfolk the fever prevailed to an alarming extension to the severe shock that has prostrated her.

In Norfolk the fever prevailed to an alarming extension to the severe shock that has prostrated her.

In Norfolk the fever prevailed to an alarming extension to the south that be the temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is to be temporary, or that strife between the size is and there or the size is the patients.

The committee has secured the Race Field building. The calculation of the size is the patients.

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The committee has secured the Race Field building. The calculation of the size is and the calc

Stekmess at the South.

PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW PRYSE IN NORFOLK AND PROGRESS OF THE YELLOW PRYSE OF THE YELLOW PROGRESS OF THE YEL

pended.
The Howard Association had organized, with a sum of \$3,000, for the relief of the sick. Capt. W. B. Ferguson was elected President, James A. Saunders Secretary, and Captain R. W. Bowden, Trea-

publish only the deaths that occur, and the patients were on board the Pennsylvania, and the patients were removed to a vessel at anchor below Craney bland, where all other cases occurring on the Pennsylvania would be carried.

Two hundred persons, mostly prominent men of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and their families, left Sunday in the steamer Georgia, for Baltimore.

We find the following names published under the We find the following names published under the

Sunday in the steamer Georgia, for Baltimore.

We find the following names published under the obituary head:—Miss Susan Kemp, aged 16; Mrs. Elizabeth Camp; Mrs. Emma Tolan, aged 28, and Mrs. Mary R. Webb, aged 26.

In Portemouth, as we learn from the Sanitary Committee in the Transcript, which has again commenced publication, the deaths have been as follows: Tuesday, 3; Wednesday, 8; Thursday, 7; Friday, 7, Total, 31. The number of new cases had not been so great, and the disease had assumed a milder form. Much indignation prevailed in consequence of a number of citizens, who had escaped to the Magnolia Springs, organizing themselves into a Board of Health to prevent others from stopping there. Also, against the Commandant at Old Point, for denying the citizens permission to land there with their families. Destruction of the government property was threatened. It is now with the greatest difficulty that a citizen could leave the town. The Naval Hospital is now attended by Dr. Minor and Assistant Surgeons Harrison and Steele of the United States Navy.

Three Sisters of Charity from St. Joseph's, Md., are also there.

In the town of Suffolk, \$50 had been raised and

are also there.

In the town of Suffolk, \$50 had been raised and forwarded to Portsmouth for the relief of the suffer-

In the town of Suffolk, \$50 had been raised and forwarded to Portamouth for the relief of the sufferers.

We have the following information by way of telegraph from Petersburg:—

There were a large number of new cases in Norfolk on Sunday. Drs. Selden and Sylvester, and Samuel R. Borum—all prominent Icitizens—were down with the fever, as was also Mr. T. H. Broughton, a son of the editor of the Herald. Gen. Millson and four others, with their families, chartered the steamer Coffee, and left Sunday for City Point. They arrived at Petersburg, and left yesterday morning on the Southern cars.

In Portemouth, on Sunday, one physician had six new cases of fever, and several others had occurred. A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, who is an acting member of the sanitary committee in Portsmouth, writes to that paper that the deaths per diem for the two days before Thursday were twelve. On Thursday he wrote ten permits for the naval hospitals. Dr. R. H. Parker died on Friday. Charles Fisk, (son of the Mayor.) Dr. B. C. Spratley, and Dr. J. N. Schoolfield, were all convalencent. Fifteen new cases occurred in Portsmouth on Thursday. Speaking of the disease and its effects, he says:—

"It is confined to no locality, but in my opinion extends to every part of Portsmouth. When taken into connection with the mortality, the infrequency of the disease, our bad state of preparation to meet. It, the alarm it has created, add the immense numbers who have fied, I question whether any community has been as badly scourged and afflicted. The whole surrounding country is overrun—private houses, barss, kitchens, schoolhouses, churches, tents, cabins (and the Lord only knows what other kinds of shelter.) are all crammed.

"I greatly apprehend that when the mortality of those who have fied and those remisining shall be correctly summed up, it will be found far greater among the former than the latter. The emigration has left us a deserted town—entire streets have only one or two families remaining, districts depopulated, hotels and

would there call and enter their names on that register, many antieties may be relieved, and friends generally would be gratified.

F. H. Hill, Va.; Rev. R. D. Duyer, Va.; Charles A. Schwajale, Va.; Wm. L. Dean, Portsmouth, Va.; M. Fleming, do.; Charles A. Young, Winchester, Va.; Mr. Mary F. Nash, Aowhatan, Va.; Bettie J. Nash, do.; Mary P. Dishman, Ring George's county; Robert D. Cutherell, Portsmouth, Va.; Elisa A. E. Simmons, do.; Andrew Slmmons, Portsmouth; Mary F. Cutherell, do.; William H. Face, Norfolk; Sarah E. Face, do.; Joseph and Mrs. Wall, Petersburg; William M. Holsapple, Psirfax, Va.; A. L. Nye, Morgantown, Va.; Walter Rowle, Va.; Gillie N. Bowie, Westmoreland, Va.; S. A. Bowie, do.; M. L. Lawrence, do.; James H. Daniel, Charlotteaville; John J. Bowcock, Westmoreland; B. R. Riordan, Norfolk; Mrs. Virginia Smith, Williamsburg; Mrs. Mary A. and Miss Sallerhite, Richmond, Va.; W. H. Barclay, Lexington, Va.; Thomas T. Cropper, Accomack; Mary Burnett Bassett, Hanover; Wm. F. Atkisson, Richmond; G. B. Davida, Norfolk; Bettle P. Dreury, do.; T. V. Moss, do.; Azula Moss, do.; Kate Lorant, do.; Pete Lorant, do.; Lucy Jones, do.; Joan A. Young, Leesburg, do.; S. R. Gibson, Va.; S. S. Massie, do.; Miss M. M. Weeks, do.; P. L. Loury & Son, Stafford county; G. L. Denison, Richmond; Miss M. A. Denison, do.; Thomas J. Efford, Heathwille, N. M. M. Jacobs, Front Rova; Linzie D. Holmes, Loudoun county; Dr. Wm. Eleim, Warrenton, Va.; Miss Smith and brother, Hampton, Va.; George, E. Jackson, Bag Falls, Va.; Henry F. Reardon & Sons, Norfolk; Messre. Owens and Collins, from Portsmouth, Mr. Grice and family, who are of the refugees, are at the Springs.

Grice and family, who are of the refugees, are at the Springs.

CHOLERA AT PERETVILLE, MD.

We mentioned the fearful ravages made by the choiers at Perryville, Maryland, in the family of Joseph Raisin, stating that he was then down with the disease. He has since died. The family consisted of husband, wife and six children. In a week's time all of them died except a small lad, who has recovered. Three of the children were unwisely sent to the almshonse, where two of them died; and, what is most unfortunate, they have infected the premises there, two of the inmates having since died of a similar disease—one on Wednesday, and one on Friday. Charles Badger, who died on Friday, gorged himself with green corn and cucumber against the positive orders of the overseer, and in a few hours was a corpse. In Perryville, a colored man died on Wednesday, in the house adjoining where Raisin lived.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge E. P. Cowles.

THE NINTH AVENUE RAILROAD INJUNCTION.

Widnore and Others et. Story and Others.—Abstract of instance, having been brought to a hearing ore me at a special term of this court, I find the folium facts:

tion of such railway track within the time specified in such resolutions.

Fourth. That it is not proved that any offer more favorable than the permission granted to the tax payers of the city, or to passengers in the cars to be run on such track, was made in good faith to such Common Council. Fifth. That the construction of such railroad along the line of either Washington or Greenwich street intermediate to the intersection of the northerly line of Reade street, and the southerly line of Cortlands street, on the said Washington and Greenwich streets, would inflict serious private injury upon the plaintiffs; in unduly obstructing them in approaching their respective places of business adjoining upon such streets, amounting, in its effects and consequences, to a private nuisance to the plaintiffs; but on the other parts of the line would be neither a public nor a private nuisance.

perpetual, and as to all other parts thereof the same is to be dissolved.

Superior CourtySpecial Terms.

THE HARLEM RAILBOAD FRAUDS—MOTION FOR DISCHARGE FROM ORDER OF ARREST FOR \$100,000.

Before Hon. Judge Hoffman.

Arc. 16.—The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, ogainst Alexander Kyie, late is severary of the Plaintiff.—The defendant, Kyle, was arrested in July, 1854, by an order of the Superior Court, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for fraudulently selling and transferring upwards of thirteen hundred shares of the stock of the plaintiffs, and has been ever since held in custody by the Sheriff in declaring the selling in the same the court for his discharge from imprisonment and custody of the Sheriff, on the ground that the defendant for \$200,624 60, on the 11th April. 1856, and Anthony Dyett, Esq., the counsel on behalf of the defendant, Kyle, now moves the court for his discharge from imprisonment and custody of the Sheriff, on the ground that the defendant had not been charged in execution. Benjamin L. Billinge, Esq. appeared as counsel for the plaintiffs, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and opposed the motion to discharge the defendant, on the ground that the plaintiffs, by statute and law in such cases made and provided, have three months from the expiration of the term of the court next following that in which judgment was obtained within which to charge the defendant, and the Hith April. 1855, the time has not elapsed within which the plaintiffs have the right to charge the defendant, in execution, and for that reason the motion must be dealed with costs.

For plaintiffs Messrs. C. W. Sandford and B. L. Billinge, For defendant, Mr. Dyett.

Theatres and Exhibitions.

Broadwar Treatre.—This theatre is crowded every evening; and the light and pleasing amusements of Gabriel Ravel, the Martinetti Family, and the Corps de Ballet, give the audience the utmost delight. To-night

with Gabriel as the White Knight, will be presented. Also, the fancy ballet of "Punch in Good Humor."

Numo's Garden.—Burton appears to night in the character of James Megrim, Faq., in the smusing sketch of the "Blue levila." The farce of "Poor Pillicoddy" will follow—Hurton in his inimitable representation of Poter Pillicoddy. The farce of "Turning the Tables." will conclude the amusements—Burton as Jack Humphries.

Bowkey Theatre.—The new piece called the "Invasion of Britain," will be played again to-night. It has been so successful that the management intend to continue its representation till all have seen it. The popular play of "Damon and Pythias," will also be played—Mr. R. Johnston as Damon, and Mr. Fitzgerald as Pythias.

Metrocoltan Theatre.—Senorita Soto, Mile. Victorine Franck, Mile. Timan and M. Tilman are nightly cheered by the audience, and deservedly so, as their dancing is exquisite. To-night the dramatic plece of "Le Philtre Champenois," and the ballets of La "Metamorphose," and "L'isle des Nymphes."

Wood's Misstraiz.—Still this company are drawing immenses audiences. Wood's great attention and good management has done all this. To-night the Masquerade Ball and other entertamments.

Hors Chapel.—The concert anuounced for this evening will not take place till Tuesday next, in consequence of the sudden illness of the prima donna.

United States Commissioner's Court.

Arc. 15.—Charge of Entisting for the Crimon.—A person named Wagner was arrested on a warrant issued by Mr. Commissioner Morton, charging him with enlisting a party of eighteen men for the Crimea. Held for examination.

party of eighteen mation.

Charge of Larceny.—John Jones was arrested on a charge of petty larceny on board the American ship West Point, while lying at Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15-6 P. M.
The tendency of prices at the board this morning was upward, with increased activity in the leading railroad stocks. New York Central, Reading and Eric were operated in largely; Reading at better prices, and the other two at prices current at the close yesterday. Cumberland was a fraction higher to-day, with sales to some extent. Michigan Central still attracts the attention of speculators, but the bears do not make much progress in depressing its market value. Other Western Railroad stocks were neglected to-day. Those sold realized lower prices. There was more doing in State stocks, but the de-mand for this class of securities has nearly ceased. Prices have advanced to about the maximum points and speculation has therefore about run out for the season. Large purchases of Western Railroad stocks have undoubtedly been made in anticipation of increased market value before the expiration of the fall months, from the large receipts of that period. The large earnings derived from the active movements of produce, will, without doubt, exert a favorable influence upon the next dividend, and give large returns on the investment. From earnings realized during the past six months very handsome dividends have been declared, and the calculation that larger dividends will be paid from larger receipts is a safe one. The purchase of certain rail-road stock upon such data, is not a strictly speculative transaction, but is based upon such strong probabilities, that the chances of failure are very re. mete. Productive stocks are very safe things to speculate in, or to buy for a rise, cither on time or for tagh, but amproductive stooks generally absorb all

y accumulated interest. The market now is free from the worst class of fancy stocks, and quite free from the worst class of fancy stocks, and speculators have been obliged to take hold of a better kind of security. We have, therefore, been free from those disastrous panics which heretofore have so frequently and so suddenly appeared in Wall street. No large fortunes are now made and lost in Wall street inside of a calendar month. The business of buying and selling stocks is now more legitimately carried on, and we trust it will be a long time before the Stock Exchange becomes again filled with the worthless trash which a few years ago absorbed so much capital and ruined so many

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by Simeon Draper:—

as she lies at Newburg, with all her furniture, tackle and apparel, were sold at \$30,000. The following sales of bonds and stocks were also

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow. (Thursday) at 12} o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
At the second board to-day an improvement in

prices was realized, with quite an active business-Nicaragua Transit advanced † per cent; Cumber-land, †; N. Y. Central, †; Reading, †; Harlem, †. The market closed firm.

The streamship Asia, from Boston for Liverpool, to-day, carried out \$826,000 in specie.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's of-

fice to-day, were as follows:-

The arrival of the propeller Lebanon at this port from Liverpool, gives us three days later intelligence interesting or important. The commercial and financial accounts do not vary materially from those received by the previous steamer. Money was in more active demand. Consols closed at 91‡, which is no change. Quotations for cotton and breadstuffs able for the harvests, but no danger was apprehended. There had been heavy arrivals of specie in

The warrants entered at the Treasury Department, Washington, on the 13th inst., were as follows:—

The receipts of the Illinois Central road in July were \$133,987 69. The suspension of traffic on the Ohio and Mississippi road had an unfavorable effect on the earnings of the Illinois Central.

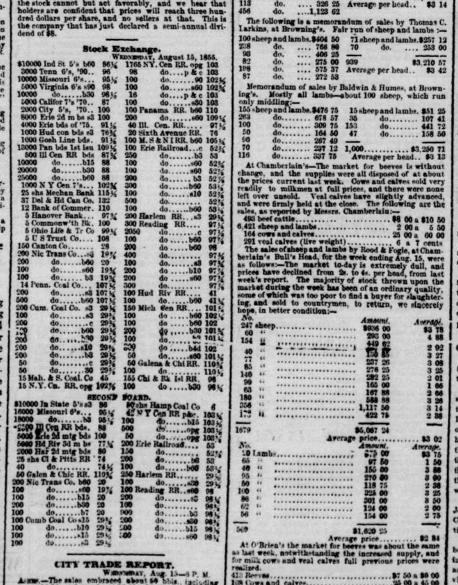
The directors of the New Haven Railroad have Called a meeting of the stockholders, to be held at New Haven, on the 4th September, to pass resolu-tions on the subject of the new laws which have passed the Connecticut Legislature, giving the com-The laws in question require the legal acceptance of them by the stockholders before the directors can

Says:—
Yesterday, at the Court House door, a large amount of stock in the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company was sold at auction. It was not, until the sale was over, that the fact became generally known that such a transaction occurred, for there was no notice of it, and as between the parties directly interested there was probably no occasion for a competition in the way of bids.

At this sale 20,433 shares of the "Eastern Division" of the road were knocked down in a lump at \$10,000, to Mr. Louis B. Parsons. Subsequently, 1,876 shares of the "Western Division" were bought by the same gentleman, at the rate of two dollars per share—\$50 a share.

share.

This, we understand, was an assignee's sale made by order of Mr. Samuel L. M. Barlow, assignee of Page & Bacon and H. D. Bacon, and was made made in conformity with an order previously served upon O. M. Mitchell & Co., of Cincinnatil, who are represented as assignors.



100 do... 15 29½ 500 do. 15 98½ 100 do. 15 98½ 100 do... 15 29½ 100 do...

130c.; oats were in some better demand, at 50c. a poc. at 5120c.; oats were in some better demand, at 50c. a poc. at 512c.; occurs.—Sales of 600 mats of Java were made at 14½c.; 50 do. Maracaibo at 11½c. a 12c.; 100 do. Cape at 10c. and 50 do. akinned Rio at 10c. COTTON.—The sales included about 1,600 bags, the maracaibo at 10c.

were engaged at 22.00. A vesser was takes up to load with deals at Escoumaine, for London, at 25. To Harrethers was no change to notice, while engagements were moderate.

HAY.—New was selling at \$1 a \$1 12; old was pretty much out of market and quotations mominal.

MOLASSES.—The market was quiet but firm.

NAVAL RYORSE.—Spirits were unchanged; about 1,000 bils. rosin were sold at \$1 75.

OHS.—Linseed sold from store at 94c.; in large lots it was at about \$2c. a \$26c. asked.

PROVISIONS—PORK—The market was firmer; the sales embraced about \$60 a \$00 bbls., including new mess at \$10 \$1 a \$19 \$7, and \$50 a \$60 bbls. heavy Chicago do. at \$20; new prime at \$16 \$7 a \$17, and thin mess at \$18 62.

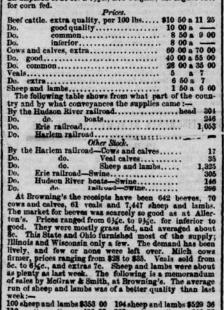
Beef continued firm; the sales footed about 350 bbls. at old prices for country prime and mess; repacked Western was at \$15 50 a \$15, and extra do. at \$17.

Becon mominal at 10½c. a 10½c. A sale of a small lot of hams was made at 10½c. 1 and -Prime was firm; sales 500 bbls. were made at 11c. a 11½c., and 300 kegs prime at 12c. Butter and chesse in fair demand, without change of moment in prices.

Tha.—The sale drew a good company, and went off with spirit at about previous rates. Terms, 6 months; Hyson—50 chests 50c.; 55 do. 38½c.; 20 do. 38c.; 40 double half do \$94c.; 18 do. 21c.; 28 do. 33½c.; 90 half do. 43c.; 100 do. 41c.; 210 do. 41c.

New York Cattle Market.

At Allerton's, the demand has been good, and with cool weather and a moderate supply sellers have been enabled to realize full previous prices. The number of cattle in market to-day was 1,924, and for the week 1,964; of the receipts during the week 790 were from Ohio, 367 from Illinois, 250 from Kentucky, 223 from New York, 199 from Illinois, 250 from Kentucky, 223 from New York, 199 from Illinois, 250 from Kentucky, 223 from New York, 199 from Illinois, 250 from Kentucky, 223 from New York, 199 from Illinois, 250 from Kentucky, 250 from New York, 199 from Illinois, 250 from Kentucky, 250 from New York, 199 from Illinois, 250 from Kentucky, 250 from New York, 199 from Illinois, 250 from Kentucky, 250 from New York, 199 from Illinois, 250 from New York, 199



of this state and this turnished most of the supply; illinois and Wisconsin only a few. The demand has been lively, and few or none were left over. Milch cows firmer, prices ranging from \$23 to \$35. Veals sold from 5c. to \$i\(\)c., and extras 7c. Sheep and lambs were about as plenty as last week. The following is a memorandum of sales by McGraw & Smith, at Browning's. The average run of sheep and lambs \$353 00 104 sheep and lambs \$529 36 112 " 408 00 202 " 646 77 76 " 228 24 53 " 191 63 111 " 322 25 19 " 105 00 61 " 423 50 50 " 172 58 111 " 324 75 6 145 " 435 00 00 11 12 " 105 00 61 " 247 56 145 " 435 00 00 61 " 247 56 145 " 35 36 The following is a memorandum of sales by James McCarty, at Browning's. More poor sheep and lambs than good once—stock rather thin — \$3 36 The following is a memorandum of sales by James McCarty, at Browning's. More poor sheep and lambs \$361 00 84 do 21 do 63 50 to the the thin in the first of the world also, I send you two answers given to it the other day by parties perfectly well acquisited. The following is a memorandum of sales by Thomas C. Larkins, at Browning's. Fair run of sheep and lambs:—

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE PROPELLER LIBANON.

Ashirs in the Crimea Unchanged

Dangerous Position of the Turkish Army in Asia.

MARCH OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS ON ERZEROUM.

Approaching Resignation of General Simps Quarrels Amongst the French Command-ers before Sebastopol.

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS IN ITALY.

How the English Carry on the Slave Trade.

THE DANIER SOUND DUES.

Duty on American Floar in Cuba. STATE OF THE MARKETS.

&c., &c., &c.

The screw steamer Lebanon, belonging to the Cunard Company, left Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 31st uit., with goods and passengers, and arrived at Quarantine at balf-past six o'clock yesterday

She brings three days later news. The America arrived at Liverpool The America arrived at Liverpool at 8.45 P. M. on Sunday the 29th ult.

30th ult.

the Crimes are to the 27th of July, and announce "no-

at, Sebastopol to the 10th of July (0, S.), states that the besiegers were opening new trenches, raising the heights and increasing the strength of the parapets that the sorties of the 7th and 8th were very successful.

A Hamburg letter of the 24th of July, in the Independence Belge, says:—

The Russian Admiral Nachimoff, who lately died of his wounds at Sebasiopol, was very well known at Hamburg. He repeatedly visited our city on his way from Russia te England, where he was sent by the Emperor Nicholas, with two naval officers, to study the system of construction and armament practised in the goyernment dockyards. That mission lasted nearly five years. During his residence in England the admiral acquired a perfect knowledge of everything connected with the practices and theoretical administration of the royal navy. On his return from London he was appointed by the Emperor superintendent of the naval constructions at Nicholaseff. He belonged to a plebeian family, and his brother is still at this moment a schoolmaster in the town of Ekaterinoslaw.

The Russian government, having ordered an immense

engage to deliver the gunpowder in 31 days at Perekop.

The Paris Constitutionnel has an article considered as intended to prepare the public mind for raising the siege of Sebastopol in case the next attack should fall. Sebastopol in the season of the se it, so to speak, by the throat, cannot be henceforth of any use to the Czar.

An address was presented to Sir George Brown, at Lea-

mington, on 28th of July. In his reply he deprecated any change in the mode of officering the army, for it was pre.

lambs.\$339 75 198 sheep and lambs.\$810 00 219 37 199 do. 408 75 384 00 21 do. 485 00 350 00 42 do. 145 00 278 00 199 do. 503 50 388 75 42 do. 199 50 387 6 75 43 do. 315 00 130 00 287 6 153 00 297 50 37 328 02 2488 87,796 37 328 25 Average per head. \$3 14 1,123 52 12 20 20 24 25 25 30 25 27 58 00 299 do. 233 00 400 25 27 58 37 Average per head. \$3 14 1,123 52 10 1,

Omer Pacha's journey to Constantinople created some gossip, and the Paris correspondent of the Post says that the Austrian telegraph was immediately set to work to tell the world that he had given in his resignation. Although the intrigues of the Divan are never at an end, it is difficult to believe that this brave and faithful champion of Turkey would quit his post at a moment when his valuable services are so much demanded. The fact is, Omer Pacha was called to Constantinople to be con-

sulted on the threatening aspect of affairs in Asia.

The report of General Simpson's resignation gains ground.

Lieut. General Simpson has been premoted to the sub-

stantive rank of Lieut. General, with the local rank of General in the Crimea and Turkey.

The United Service Gazette understands that General

understands that Gaunda to the Horse Guards to the analytic services of General Knollys to a nim as chief of the staff, and would prefer an office of experience from the staff already in that country.

Major General Barnard has been appointed.

The Piedmontese troops were in good health in the Crimes. They would be reinforced by 3,000 men.

In the House of Commons on July 30, Mr. Peel, in reput to Lord Goderich, stated that it was intended to Lord Goderich, stated that it was intended to Lord Palmerston said the should not dwell upon that the sees that the Crimea. They would be reinforced by 3,000 men.

In the House of Commons on July 30, Mr. Peel, in reply to Lord Goderich, stated that it was intended to constitute an Italian legion.

Lord Palmeraton said there were reasons which he should not dwell upon that rendered it very desirable that the session should be closed somewhere about the 14th or 15th of August. There were a great many votes of supply yet to be taken; and it was immossible to state of supply yet to be taken; and it was immossible to state.

A letter from Cracow says the Austrian troops have been collected in two masses, one of which is stationed in Bohemia and Meravis, and the other in Styria. The assembling of an Austrian array in Bohemia and Mera-via proves that the relations between Austria and Russia. are not yet perfectly clear; and, on the other hand, it is duced. As to the army in Styria, it is oridently only a

of the fire collection of antiquities which the agents of 15,10g the Erench generalized here been employed for some